experts Here and Elsewhere Have Known It for Years-Yet Health Authorities Have Made but Feeble Efforts to Prevent the Spread of the Dread Disease

It turns out that the discovery by a Royal Commission in Great Britain that the drinking of raw milk is the chief cause of consumption is not at all new here. The health athorities were told about the matter several years ago by some of the most eminent medical research men in this country. These men said that Dr. Koch was all wrong when he held that bovine tuberculosis was not transmittable to human beings through milk. Nobody was found to disagree with them, either.

The conclusions of these experts were reached at least four years ago. It has frequently been the boast of Dr. Darlington that New York took the lead in movements looking to the preservation of the health of its inhabitants. That it spends millions more for this purpose there isn't any doubt. Yet, since this discovery was made, the most that has been done by Dr. Darlington and those supposed to have the health of this city under their care has been to appoint some thirty inspectors to \$1,200 a year jobs, most of their work being to see that New Yorkers are not cheated in getting adulterated milk even if they get germs. So far as could be learned yesterday no expert has stood for the theory as yet that water is the cause of germs in milk or that it does any particular harm, providing it is clean. But of course when water is put in milk and the price a quart

You may get germs, but we'll try and see that you don't get cheated." Following the discovery by the medical research men of this country that there was this grave danger in milk some of the private specialists got together in this city and formed a milk commission of their own. Their object was to get as pure milk as possible for their patients. Among the members of this commission were Dr. W. H. Park, the Health Board's bacteriologist; Dr. Jacobi and Dr. R. G. Freeman. They found that nearly half the cattle of this State were tuberculous. That doesn't mean, of course, that they have developed tuberculosis, but they have the

is unchanged somebody is getting cheated,

and that's all wrong. The Health Board's position, as one physician said yesterday,

appears at present to be summed up thus

germs and ought to be killed. As the result of two years work on the part of these private physicians this commission has got up to date just fifteen dairies to agree to conform to such requirements as these doctors believed would allow them to certify their milk as containing not more than 30,000 germs to a cubic centimetre. As the milk from these dairies is not pasteurized they could not. of course, certify that even this milk was absolutely free from germs, because the only way that can be done is by submitting milk to sufficient heat to kill any germ it may contain, which is what pasteurization

The requirements exacted of these dairies in order that the physicians may certify that the milk does not contain over 30,000 germs per cubic centimetre are that the cows shall be examined once every three weeks, that the barns shall have cement floors, that all milking utensils shall be sterilized, that the milkers shall wear nothing but white duck uniforms which shall also be sterilized and that no person shall touch a cow unless he has absolutely clean

The fifteen dairies that are now conforming to these requirements are without exception the dairies of so-called gentleman farmers. Though the milk brings twice as much, not a regular farmer in this State so far has adopted these improvements or even consented to having his cows stamined. And after the lanse of four years the Health Board has not seen fit as yet to take any steps toward keeping tuberculosis from entering New York from any of the 300,000 tuberculous cows which it was said yesterday the State undoubtedly

The fact that almost half the cattle of this State are tuberculous isn't very well known to any but experts and physicians. known to any but experts and physicians. It is very well known to the latter. A good many of them have been wondering for several years why not a thing was done by the health authorities toward seeing that milk from these cows was not admitted here to fill up the hospitals with consumptives. Even if pasteurization was not required, as many believed it should be, it was felt that something ought to be be, it was felt that something ought to be done toward compelling these cows to be killed or that a bacteriological standard

Should be fixed for milk coming into New York.

The reason why nothing like this has been done is the expense. Under the law been done is the expense. Under the law of this State a farmer agreeing to allow his cows to be killed is entitled to get at teast 40 per cent. of their value, and in some cases 60 per cent., the money to be paid by the State. The annual appropriation for this purpose since the law was passed. several years ago, has been a few thousand dollars. It hasn't been enough to reimburse the owners of the dairies, the gentleman the owners of the dairies, the gentleman farmers who agree to allow frequent inspections and kill every cow they find diseased. Just at present there isn't a cent in the State Treasury to pay any one who will kill his cow. To pay for the 300,000 cows that ought to be killed if the milk was to be purified a small bit, as one of the members of this milk commission said the members of the milk commission said the state of the members of the milk commission said the state of the members of the milk commission said the state of the members of the milk commission said the state of the members of the milk commission said the state of the sta Yesterday, would require something over \$15,000,000. And even by paying that amount to clean the herds of this State alone there wouldn't be any guarantee of Dura milk

with the cost of getting rid of the tuber-sulous cows in this State alone so pro-hibitive, it might be wondered why Dr. Darlington wants to have a few more \$1,200 inspectors, so that every few years one may drop in at a dairy and try to throw a scare into the farmer. None of the farmers is green when it comes to sizing up inspectors, and all of them are pretty up inspectors, and all of them are pretty sure to know that inspectors are the same whether they hold a job down in the city or in the country. The only nice thing to be urged about this inspection method of guarding New York from the grave danger that menaces it is that the more scared people get the more inspectors, perhaps, will be authorized and the more lobs there will be at \$1,200 a year for some fortunate individuals to pick up. The inspectors will have no more power to rid the State of the tuberculous cows than the present ones have, but they will unthe present ones have, but they will undoubtedly enjoy visiting the farmers.

The absolute futility of this method of madding this method of the control of

guarding this city from consumption and epidemics of scarlet fever, typhoid fever and diphtheria is known to almost every the who has looked into the milk question at all with the milk question. at all with the possible exception of Dr. Darlington. Dr. Darlington is still for the preventive method, as he calls it, the preventive method, as he calls it, for purifying at the source, with no power given to the purifiers and with about a thought to each purifier housand danger spots to each purifier.

thousand danger spots to each purifier. Une of those who say that the thing is absolutely impossible by this method is Dr. W. H. Park, the bacteriologist of the Health Department.

"There is absolutely no way," said he yesterday, "that New York may be certain to get milk that is free from germs except by pasteurizing the milk. In my opinion il ought to be done in this city, the nearest point to the consumer. Whether or not the city should do it and pay the expense is boint to the consumer. Whether or not the city should do it and pay the expense is of course another thing. But even should the dairymen themselves do it they would not be justified in charging more than a cast more a quart, and perhaps not that, do not say that I am in favor of pasteuris-

ing every quart of milk, but I believe that most of the milk should be pasteurized, and that certainly only two kinds of milk should be sold in this city, pasteurized milk or raw milk that was certified to by physicians as coming from such dairies as the milk commission supervises. The fact that the farmers are not seeking to conform to these requirements means that all but a few quarts should certainly be pasteurized, as the rest comes from places where there is an ever present danger, particularly from tuberculosis."

There were 207 deaths from tuberculosis

There were 207 deaths from tuberculosis reported last week in this city, and that isn't by any means the total number of deaths from that disease, because many are not reported. It was pointed out yesterday that this would seem to show that there was decidedly more need of a pure milk law even than of a pure food law. The Government stepped in when it came to correcting the abuses in regard to foods. You've got to label food what it is under this new law, but there isn't any label on most of the milk coming into New York, because, as it was admitted yesterday, nobody can certify that milk doesn't contain thousands of the germs of tuberculosis unless it has been pasteurized. Dr. Darlington and the Health Board have the power at any time to declare that no milk

lington and the Health Board have the power at any time to declare that no milk shall be sold here that isn't pasteurized just as the Government has decreed that no food shall be sold that is harmless. The simple plea that it was necessary to stop the spread of consumption would be enough to justify it. The only possible way to have it done properly, most experts agree, would be for the city to do it. That would mean an annual expense perhaps of several millions of dollars, an amount little short of that asked for frequently of the Board of Estimate by Dr. Darlington to stop the spread of diseases which the city hasn't tried to prevent.

WEDS HIS MOTHER'S COMPANION. Dr. Brooks of Greenwich and Miss Conkey Married in Honolulu.

GREENWICH, Conn., Feb. 4 .- Cards ancouncing the wedding of Dr. Frank Torrey Brooks and Miss Madeline Conkey, mailed from Honolulu on January 21, reached Greenwich to-day.

Dr. Brooks is a prominent Greenwich physician, and the bride is the daughter of a New Hampshire Episcopal clerge man, who at one time made her home here in the family of Dr. Brooks's father, Capt. Charles A. Brooks, a New York broker. She was a companion to Mrs. Brooks until a year ago, when she went abroad.

After her departure the rumor spread that Dr. Brooks had become engaged to her. Rumor also had it that the match was not agreeable to the elder Brooks and his wife, stepmother of the doctor. Last fall the doctor began to build a house for himself and left town before Christmas

nimself and left town before Christmas on a vacation trip.

Two weeks ago a cable message came to the Captain telling of the proposed marriage in Honolulu. Immediately Capt. Brooks put his residence on the market at a sacrifice price, saying that he and his wife were going abroad for two years. Last week their furniture was put in storage and they moved away.

age and they moved away.

The doctor went direct from Greenwich to Honolulu and there awaited Miss Conkey, who sailed from China on the Korea in company with her bridesmaid, Miss Eleanor company with her bridesmald, Miss Eleanor Thompson of New York. The Right Rev. Bishop Restareck married them in the Cathedral Church of St. Andrew at Hono-lulu on January 21. The wedding party is now in southern California. They will arrive here next week.

INFLUENZA PUTS UP DEATH RATE Many More Fatal Cases Last Week Than in the Same Week Last Year.

A much larger number of deaths in the city was reported by the Health Department for the last week than in the corresponding week of 1905, the figures being 1,612 against 1,434, an increase of 178. The chief cause of the increase was due to the presence of influenza in a more fatal form than last year. Adults between 25 and 65 years old were principally affected. While the deaths due directly to influenza were not great, being twenty-six, an increase of twelve over lest year, influenza was innine deaths due to pneumonia and twentygight due to tuberculosis.

Deaths from heart disease were 193, against 116 in the same week last year. This the Health Department considers alarming. It was said that the amount of influenza this year has been greater than for the last five years. The largest number of deaths due directly to influenza was forty-four in

the week ending January 12.

The deaths of children under 5 were considerably less than last year. The number of deaths in the tenements was increased

SOLD MACFADDEN CERTIFICATES. Physical Culturist Causes Arrest of His Former Secretary.

Walter W. Wilson, who used to be secre tary for Bernarr MacFadden's physical culture institute at Spottswood, N. J., was arrested last night in his rooms at 152 West Thirty-first street by Detective Sergeants Galvin and O'Connor, MacFadden requested Wilson's arrest, declaring that he left Spottswood suddenly several weeks ago, taking with him a lot of certificates such as MacFadden issues to graduates. These certificates, MacFadden says, assure the helder that he is a perfect way, but he the holder that he is a perfect man, but, he says, Wilson has been selling them indis-criminately for \$25 each.

A few days ago MacFadden learned that

A few days ago MacFadden learned that Wilson had advertised for a man with money to go into the physical culture business. He then notified the police that Wilson had walked off with a lot of diplomas. Last night MacFadden and the detective sergeants found Wilson dickering with Walter Weymiss of Spottswood. They followed Wilson to his rooms and found sixty-flve certificates, several of which had MacFadden's name attached. MacFadden says his signature was forged.

MRS. FIELD LEAVING CHICAGO. Will Make Her Home in the East-Will Sell Chicago House.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.-Mrs. Marshall Field, Jr., will cease to be a resident of Chicago on Thursday next. In the future she will make her home in the East and will travel extensively abroad. With her will go the three direct heirs to the Field fortune. On Thursday the big mansion of the late Marshall Field, Jr., at 1919 Prairie

avenue, will be sold at public auction. For many years occupied by the Fields, the \$125,000 homestead is destined to pass into the hands of another family. Mrs. Field will arrive in Chicago on Wednesday to ay three days.
Although it is said by friends that Mrs. Field's decision to quit Chicago was reached because of her children, whom she wishes to be educated in the East, it is said that the tragic death of her husband a year ago is one of the contributing causes for the change. Mrs. Field has never cared to live within the walls of the big house

since that time. MRS. HENDRICK'S DIVORCE. Justice Dickey Signs Final Decree in Her

Case. Supreme Court Justice Dickey in Brooklyn yesterday signed the final decree of bsolute divorce in the case of Mrs. Agnes Mary Hendrick against Dr. Charles C. Hendrick. The interlocutory decree was signed on April 12, 1905, at which time Dr. Hendrick was ordered to pay his wife \$50 a week alimony and \$250 counsel fee. In the papers signed yesterday it is said that Dr. Hendrick is in arrears for alimony

that Dr. Hendrick is in arrears for alimony to the amount of \$2,700.

Laura Biggar, the actress, was named as corespondent, and the plaintiff alleged that Laura Biggar and her husband were living together on a farm in Vermont. While waiting to have the papers filed in the County Clerk's office in Brooklyn yeaterday Mrs. Handrick fainted.

FEAR DR. FINLEY'S BIG BELL

ANTI-NOISE SOCIETY, OF WHICH HE IS A MEMBER, UNEASY.

if a Boy Heard the Bell 20 Miles, Says Mrs. Rice, He Couldn't Get to School in Time—Dr. Houghton's Bell Complained Of—Noises in the Hospital Streets.

It may become the unpleasant duty of the Society for the Suppression of Unnecessary Noise to write to President John H. Finley of the College of the City of New York and ask him what he intends to do with his big new school bell, which weighs 7,000 pounds and is guaranteed to throw

sound waves twenty miles.

President Finley is a member of the advisory board of the S. S. U. N., but the members, particularly Mrs. Isaac L. Rice, president of the society, who recently won victory over the tooting tugboat captains, are somewhat alarmed over his intentions as regards the big bell. The S. S. U. N. met last night at Mrs. Rice's home, Riverside Drive and Eighty-ninth street, and talked about Brother Finley's bell and

"It does seem to me," said Mrs. Rice, as she ran over her book of newspaper clippings, all recounting her triumphs as the president of the S. S. U. N., "that people nowadays strive with each other to see who can produce the biggest, screechiest, tootiest and horridest noisemaker and nerve destroyer. Out in East St. Louis they point with pride to the biggest steam stle, which, like Dr. Finley's schoolbell, can be heard twenty miles and is calculated to disturb the rest of not less than 100,000 persons. Really, I don't know whether Dr. Finley's bell has been rung yet, or what it can do, but the description is rather terrifying. Anyway, no student living twenty miles away could possibly get to school in time.

Inquiry at Dr. Finley's house brought the information that the bell had been recently installed and, so far as known, hadn't been permitted to do its best stunts yet Anyway, complaints hadn't been going into the S. S. U. N. about it as they had about Dr. Houghton's bell in the steeple of the Little Church Around the Corner. Mrs. Rice got a letter a few days ago from a person who lives in East Twenty-ninth street complaining of that bell. "This church," wrote the aggrieved citizen, "has a loud and mournful bell which rings several times each day." Mrs. Rice said she had received other complaints, but that it was not the purpose of the S. S. U. N. to move against church bells just yet.

There was more important business afoot. "Something has got to be done for the hospitals," said Mrs. Rice. "I am going to talk to Health Commissioner Darlington about it and he will talk to Police Commissioner Bingham. It's this way: We need at least one policeman on every street around a bospital to make the street car men, the automobile drivers, the hawkers and other noisy persons keep quiet and not dist urb. the sick. I have hundreds of letters on that subject and I have made thor-

ters on that subject and I have made thorougn investigation myself. There is no sense in a motorman jangling his bell in front of a hospital, nor need he start up his car with an ear splitting fattle, as he usually does.

"The company ought not to send out cars with flat wheels, which is another serious cause of unnecessary noise. I shall ask Commissioner Bingham to assign policemen for duty at the German, J. Hood Wright and Sloane Maternity Hospitals, which are troubled more by such noises than any others in the city. We shall try the plan a month and at the end of that time, if the reports of the hospital superintendents on improved condition of the sick justify it, we shall try to have the same plan put in operation at all hospitals."

John J. Rooney, a lawyer who is looking

operation at all hospitals.

John J. Rooney, a lawyer who is looking up the provisions of the city Charter relating to the prevention of noise—unnecessary noise—intimated that the S. S. U. N. lating to the prevention of noise—unnecessary noise—intimated that the S. S. U. N. had been studying Schopenhauer for ideas on the subject of noise. "Schopenhauer did some noise prevention work himself," said Mr. Rooney. "In the little German town where he lived he was much disturbed by the loud cracking of whips, which, as he said, 'cut his brain in two at every snap.' Now in this town somebody ought to go after the street pedlers who swarm through the side streets every morning and make the early day hideous."

"How about the milkman?" said Mrs Rice. "As for me, I shall potify my milkman that unless he puts rubber tires on his wagon and quits shouting, 'Whoa, Bill' Stand still, you!' at his patient horse—which, goodness knows, is only too glad to stand still—I shall take my trade away from him. Why will people buy things from noise makers?"

The S. S. U. N. has a big job on hand, but will try to work it out a little at a

but will try to work it out a little at a time. Eventually it will campaign in favor of wooden block paving for streets, aboli-tion of factory whistle blowing, ordinances of various kinds against day and night noises, foolish, prideful honking of auto-mobiles, the little German band, the street piano and the other varieties of hurdy-

Last night the board of directors of the society gave Mrs. Rice authority to confer with Commissioners Darlington and Bing-ham and put the hospital police plan up to

FROTHINGHAM OUT OF HIS MIND. Broker Was to Have Been Taken to a Sani-

tarium-His Business Had Fallen Off. Business associates of the late Howard P. Frothingham agreed yesterday that he was out of his mind when he took his life. There were many reports that Mr. Frothingham had sustained losses in the market, some few of these reports being well verifled, but entirely apart from these losses he had for months been worrying over a decline in his time money business. The general commission on time loans is 1-32

of 1 per cent. In the last year and a half two of Mr. Frothingham's most experienced employees, A. R. Clark and Daniel Cronin, left him to engage in business as loan brokers on their own account. Not until after they had left him did Mr. Frothingham appreciate the value of their services. Finding his busi-ness falling off, he offered them partnerships on equal terms and various other induce-ments. They were satisfied with the change they had made.

"I have noticed a great change in Mr.

they had made.
"I have noticed a great change in Mr.
Frothingham for the last four or five
months," said an officer of a prominent
bank yesterday. "He told me his time bank yesterday. "He told me his time business was getting away from him and he became more and more depondent day by day. I had known him for twenty-five years and the change from his active, vigorous and alert manner to a condition in which he seemed always moody and depressed struck me very forcibly."

It became known yesterday also that it had been practically decided to take the loan broker to a sanitarium this week. According to a reasonably well verified report, Mr. Frothingham had 1,000 shares of Great Northern which he let go 35 points

of Great Northern which he let go 35 points below the price at which he got in.

Mr. Frothingham had no partner. At his offices it was said yesterday that his business in time and call money—on call money loans no commission is paid but it goes by custom to the time money broker—was going on as usual in charge of the office force and that it would be continued in this way until relative, took charge of the estate.

Bradford Merrill Slightly Flurt.

GREAT NECK, L. I., Feb. 4.-Bradford Merrill, formerly managing editor of the New York World, now of the American, was thrown from his carriage at the depot here this morning, but escaped serious injury, although alightly bruised and someREAL WOLF HUNT IN THE PARK. It Was a Tame Wolf, but It Paid the Wolf's

Penalty Just the Same. There was a real wolf hunt in Central Park yesterday at noon. The wolf was cornered in a basement in East 110th street, where two policemen emptied their revolvers at it and killed it. The two police men were ridiculed by other cops and by park attendants, who declared that the slain animal was nothing more than a mongrel collie.

But it was a real wolf. It belonged to Ralph Pulitzer and had escaped from courtyard in the rear of his house, at 17 East Seventy-third street, some time early yesterday morning. Mr. Pulitzer's automobile driver identified the corpse at the Arsenal and it was taken to Mr. Pulitzer's home. The skin will be stuffed.

About 11 o'clock a man who was walking through the north end of the park ran up to Policeman Edward Ehlers and said he had seen a big gray wolf prowling near the Block House. Ehlers was inclined

near the Block House. Ehlers was inclined to laugh at the man. The latter insisted that he had seen a wolf and said he had been brought up in a wolf country and knew a wolf when he saw one.

Policeman Ehlers beat the bushes in the northern end of the park for some time and a number of boys and men joined in the hunt. The wolf was sighted under a bush on the shore of the Harlem Mere. Ehlers fired at it, but missed. The wolf slid toward the east side of the park, found an exit at 110th street and ran out across Fifth avenue. Ehlers and the crowd followed.

The animal ran by Policeman Hearn, who thought it was a dog. When the pursuing party ran out of the park yelling "Wolf!" Hearn took notice and saw the wolf making for the areaway of a house at 23 East 110th street. The basement door was open and Mr. Wolf walked in. He was in the basement hallway when the two cops ran up to the door. They blazed away and killed him.

The wolf was captured when a cub by Mr. Pulitzer two years ago, when he was on a hunting trip in Colorado. He says he wouldn't have lost it for a thousand dollars. It was perfectly harmless, he said, and had become a great pet with the family. animal ran by Policeman Hearn,

and had become a great pet with the family. It must have got over a nine foot wall to

NEW THINGS AT ART MUSEUM Six Paintings by Living Americans-Rub

bings of Old English Brasses The bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the February number of which is now on sale, describes the principal accessions to the museum since Christmas. The most important is a group of six

paintings by living American artists. Five of there were purchased with the income from the George A. Hearn fund. They "Seventeenth Century Lady," by William M. Chase; "The Seer," by William Sergeant Kendall; "The Young Pioneer," by Douglas Volk: "L'Allegro," by F. Ballard Williams, and "Portrait of a Lady," by F. W. Benson. Mr. Hearn has given the museum to add to these: "In the Garden," by George de Forest Brush. All Garden," by George de Forest Brush. All six have been hung in Gallery 13, which is devoted to works of the American school. A "Nativity," by Fiorenzo di Lorenzo [1440-1521], has been purchased and will be on exhibition this month. The painting is said to be a small but very good example of this little khown artist's work.

No less than eighty rubbings have been received from England of military, ecclesiastical and civilian monumental brasses in evey part of the kingdom. The military brasses are represented from the earliest known, dated 1277, down to the latest known, a knight in armor engraved in 1680. The

a knight in armor engraved in 1680. The ecclesiastical brasses depict the vestment of Archbishops, Bishops, mitred Abbots, priors and priests from 1275 to 1580. The civilan brasses range from 1310 to 1773.

civilian brasses range from 1310 to 1773.

Of especial interest are the copies of the Penn brasses at Penn in Buckinghamshire. From a branch of this family was descended William Penn.

Fine specimens of arms and armor, German, Scottish and Persian, have been presented to the museum by Mrs. Ridgley Hunt in the name of the late William Cruger Pell. The museum has also acquired some additional specimens of Japanese and Chinese ware and of the metal works of various countries.

DEATH TAKES OLD FRIENDS.

Acquaintances of lifty Years-Deaths Only a Few Hours Apart.

William Jacob Thomas of 190 Hall street and his comrade for more than fifty years, Thomas W. George, of 180 Hall street, Brooklyn, died on Saturday within a few hours of each other. Mr. Thomas was born in St. Johns, New Brunswick, seventyseven years ago. For many years he was engaged in the wholesale grocery busi-ness in Manhattan and became a ticket collector on the Brooklyn Bridge when collector on the Brooklyh Bridge when it first opened and continued in that position until four months ago. During the civil war he was a First Lieutenant in Company B of the Forty-second Regiment, New York B of the Forty-second Regiment, New York State Militia. He became a member of the Masonic fraternity fifty years ago. A wife, two sons and three daughters sur-

Mr. George was 80 years old and was born in Wales. For forty years he had been in the coffee and tea business on Myrtle venue. He was a member of Company K of the Seventy-first Regiment during the war. He is survived by a daughter. Poth men joined the Masons on the same night. For more than twenty years they had lived within a few doors of each other.

A GILLETTE PLAYLET.

The Red Owl," a Melodrama, Produced at the Harlem Opera House.

"The Red Owl," a one act melodrama by William Gillette, was performed last night at the Harlem Opera House. skit was well received, but a few more rehearsals will do it a world of good.

Herbert Brandt (Stokes Sullivan), a millionaire, has found himself in possession of half a million dollars worth of bonds over night at his suburban home. Restless, his night at his suburban home. Restless, his wife (Beryl Hope), without his knowledge, gives him a sleeping potion so that he may not worry about the fortune. Her scapegives him a sleeping potion so that its approximation of the scape goat brother, Edison Vosberg (Edmond C. Gillespie), enters by a window and almost gets away with the bonds when caught by the search of the scape policeman who has been "tipped off" that a burglar is in the house. Around this plot Mr. Gillette has woven a story of a wife's faithfulness even to the undoing of

her brother.

"The Red Owl" has practically nothing to do with the skit. The play was well put on by Winchell Smith.

HENRY HIGGINS COMING HERE. Maybe to Look Over Grand Opera Field. Maybe on a Visit.

Word was received here yesterday that Henry Higgins, director of grand opera at Covent Garden, London, is on his way to New York, and is likely to arrive here the middle of the week. It is suggested that Mr. Higgins may be coming over to examine the grand opera field in New York, with a view to his possible selection as the successor of Heinrich Conried at

the Metropolitan. It was also said that Mr. Higgins may be merely coming here for a visit, as his wife is an American.

News of Plays and Players.

Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe have decided to postpone the production of Gabriele D'Annunzio's play, "The Daughter of Jorio," until the seventh week of their stay at the Lyric Theatre.

Chrystal Herne, who has been specially engaged for the part of Rachel Hardy in "Genesee of the Hills," which is to be put on at the Astor Theatre next Monday night; had her first rehearsal with the company yesterday morning.



Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler

the great American pianist, writes to Steinway & Sons from her home in Chicago, under date of Jan. 5, 1907, as follows: "Artistically there is no piano equal to the Steinway.

Hence all really great pianists who have not sold their artistic judgment for material gain, and are moved solely by artistic considerations, demand a Steinway."

Mrs. Zeisler's only orchestral recital in New York this season will be with the Russian Symphony Society at Carnegie Hall on Thursday Evening, Feb. 7th, at 8:15. Tickets are for sale at Carnegie Hall, at Luckhardt & Belder's, 10 East 17th Street, and at Gnesin's Russian Industry Emporium, 6 West 21st Street.

STEINWAY & SONS Steinway Hall, 107-109 East 14th St., New York

TWO NEW LIGHT OPERAS SEEN THE ROSE OF THE ALHAMBRA"

Pretty Scenes and Voiceless Music in the Hosmer-Cook Creation-The Kind of a Show That Went 15 Years Ago-"The Girl and the Governor" at the Manhattan

AT THE MAJESTIC.

If the attempt to revive the glories of omic opera is laudable, then praise is due to "The Rose of the Alhambra," which opened its petals to the blizzard last night at the Majestic. It is the sort of show that would have gone fifteen years ago-and

did go, it is to be feared forever. The best feature of the evening was the music, by Lucius Hosmer, which was for the most part near opera, though it suffered terribly from the voices and the orchestra; while the book, by Charles Emerson Cook, was once or twice almost comic. Three of the four scenes, representing the architecture and landscape of Granada and Seville, were notably beautiful, and very atmos

pherically lighted. A long and learned translation from Del Castillo on the programme would have made one believe that the character of Philip V. of Spain as here portrayed was a historic and pathologic study of erratic hypochondria. If so, then so are all the braggadocio coward monarchs of musical comedy, from the dawn of time, though the fact has not before been pointed out. As portrayed by Eddie Heron it was indeed a historic study of Frank Moulan and Eddie Foy, with something doing also in the pathclogy line, at least as regards its effect on the audience. Henry Norman was a robustuous chief

friar who administered his part with ex-treme unction. Lillian Hudson as mascot of the brigands was piquant, and Agne Cain Brown as the Rose was pretty an sang in a manner that was commendable

One of the songs, "The Pilgrim of Love," is said to be better than it sounded. Another "The Nightingale and the Rose," had a popular lilt, which the management accentuates by employing a very clever whistler in costume on the stage to accom-

pany it.

The fate of the production will depend on the tone deafness and joke endurance of the public. Scenically and as regards thewriting of the music it is well above the current average.

"THE GIRL AND THE GOVERNOR." Some Songs in the New Opera at the Man hattan That Will Be Popular.

"The Girl and the Governor." a comi opera in two acts, with Estelle Wentworth and Jefferson De Angelis in the title rôles. was favorably received at the Manhattan Theatre last night. It is the first musical production that has been presented in that house since the days of William A. Brady and Florenz Ziegfeld's "Burgomaster" in

"The Girl and the Governor" has some songs that will be popular on Broadway. Some of them will probably take as well as Mr. De Angelis's "Tammany" in "Fan tana." The music, which is written by Julian Edwards, is lively from the start to the finish of the show, but the book, which is the work of S. M. Brenner, is dulls The puns are ancient and heavy and the action is slow.

action is slow.

There is pienty of kissing. In fact, one song, sung by Mr. De Angelis and Miss Lillian Rhodes as Carita in the second act, just about goes through the kissing catalogue. There is first an illustration of the ordinary, everyday kiss, the kind that any fellow would give a girl. Then there is the fond father's kiss, just a gentle caress with the lips on fair Lillian's forehead; the husband's kiss when he is begging for a night off, and the kiss between two lovers. The kissing song scored

The show has a good chorus. The stage settings are not beyond the ordinary, but

settings are not beyond the ordinary, but the costumes are worth while. "The Girl and the Governor" has the ever present Indian, but he is a good Indian. J. C. Miron as Tacoma, a South American medicine man, pleased the audience almost as much as did the comic antics of De Angelis. There are plenty of opportunities in the play for Mr. De Angelis to show his dancing abilities.

As for plot, the opera has hardly any. It all hinges about a passion which Don Pascal de Mesquita, Governor of La Guayra, South America, has for Ruth Granvitle (Miss Wentworth) who has been ship-wrecked off the shores of La Guayra and brought to land. She is the only one on bought to land. She is the only one on board who survived. The Governor begins to press his suit, but her love has been bequeathed to Dick Kingsley, an English officer (Richie Ling). To put the Governor off she pretends to be a "vixen, a perfect shrew."

shrew."

That, doesn't faze the Governor. He
That, doesn't faze the marriage, but Dick sets the day for the marriage, but Dick arrives in the nick of time. The Governor—foolish man—sees Dick kissing his sweettheart, and, imagining that he has subdued the girl, admires his ability. He offers Dick a place in his court as official tamer of his prospective bride. Dick accepts the job and finally gets the girl after the Indian medicine man has supplied Donna Isadora (Anna Boyd), a Spanish lady who is stuck on the Gorernor's shape, with a love

himself gives the potion to the Governor.
This, of course, makes the Governor fall in love with the Indian. There is more doing before the tangle is straightened out and Dick's comrades in the navy land at La Guayra.

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PUCCINI'S "TOSCA" AGAIN. Mme. Eames, Mr. Caruso and Mr. Scottl in a Good Performance.

Puccini's "Tosca" was finally presented at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, according to the original schedule. Illnesses of one sort and another interfered with previous good intentions. However, Mme. Eames has sufficiently recovered from the effects of her fall to move about with some caution, while Mr. Caruso's cold has passed away. Last night's performance was heard by a very large audience. The weather did not prevent the noble army of infantry from standing at attention behind the orchestra rail through the three acts, while the subscribers, of course, were

in their accustomed seats. It was a good performance which this audience heard. It is conceded that Mme. Eames's Tosca does not flame with passionate temperament and that it has more grace than vigor. But a Tosca without grace and beauty is not at all convincing. Mme. Eames was a feast to the eye and a delight to the ear. Furthermore, it is simple.justice to say that her impersonation has gained in dramatic significance. She has carefully elaborated the action of the second act and now gives a certain amount of theatrical significance to the final episode. Mr. Caruso's Cavaradossi is so familiar that it requires no description. The adored that it requires no description. The adored tenor has often been in more brilliant voice than he was last night, but he sang the music with great beauty. Mr. Scotti was of course the Scarpia. This is one of his best parts and he always interprets it

The real burden of the opera these three personages, and it is fortunate that it does so, for the minor characters are merely outlined by their impersonators at the Metropolitan. This is a pity, because the dramatic value of "Tosca" is largely enhanced by intelligent treatment of these

small parts.

Mr. Puccini's orchestration is so rich in meaning, so prismatic in color, and so beautiful in its purely sensuous qualities that it is always full of fresh interest for the musical hearer. The orchestra last night played it unusually well and Mr. Vigna conducted with unexpected attention to details. There were moments when one could have wished that things were different, but there should be gratitude for the improvements. Probably the presence of Mr. Puccini in this city is not without its influence. He was called out half a dozen times after the second act. "Carmen" was repeated at the Manhattan Opera House to the evident pleasure of an audience of good size. The merits of the performance were the same as those of its numerous predecessors.

Lang -Bendick.

The wedding of Miss Helene Bendick and The wedding of Miss Helene Bendick and David H. Lang took place yesterday at the Hotel Marseille, Broadway and 103d street. The bride wore a white satin gown trimmed with point lace. She was attended by Miss Nanette Hirsh as maid of honor. The bridesmaids were the Misses Hilda Adler. Hannah Michaels, Lillian Caxtoon and Carrie Bernstein. Philip Goodman was best man and Joseph Handt and Sidney S. Bendick were ushers. The bride is a daughter of the late Max Bendick. SKIP DUNDY AT HOME SICK Congestion of the Lungs Compileated by

a Stomach Trouble. Elmer Dundy-Skip Dundy-Fred Thompson's partner in amusement enterprises, is seriously ill at the Amidon apartment hotel at Eighty-third street and Broadway, where he lives with his mother. It is

expected that he will pull through. Last week Dundy didn't feel well and stayed away from the office several days. On Sunday, though, he went automobiling in Central Park, and the cold was too much for him. In the evening he collapsed from congestion of the lungs, aggravated by a stomach trouble that came to him in Arizona in the fall. Dr. Edward Wallace Lee, Dundy's brother-in-law, and Dr. J. Glenmore Thompson, a lung specialist, worked over him and helped stave off pneumonia. Yesterday Dundy was able to go over some business with Fred Thompson, and it was announced that he was doing well. Dr. Lee says he will not be out for two weeks. in Central Park, and the cold was too much

New Men on Columbia Faculty. Four new professors were appointed at the regular meeting of the Columbia board of trustees held yesterday. Nathan Abbott, dean of the Faculty of Law in Leland Stanford University, was appointed professor of law. Dr. Harry A. Cushing, a member of the New York bar, was also appointed professor of law, and Dr. Dickinson S. Miller, now lecturer in philosophy, was made professor of philosophy. Gary N. Calkins, now professor of invertebrate zoology, was made professor of professor of professor of professor of professor.

Mrs. Amelia E. Barr Getting Well. Mrs. Amelia E. Barr, the novelist, who has been confined to her bed for ten days at the Fifth Avenue Hotel with what threatened to be pneumonia, is now con-valescing, and her physician expects that she will be out in about a week.

It was announced yesterday that the alumni association of Columbia College alumni association of the which to purhad appropriated \$5,000 with which to purhad appropriate of Alexander Hamilton. had appropriate the chase a statue of Alexander Hamilton. The statue is to be placed in front of Hamilton Hall, the new building of the college.

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